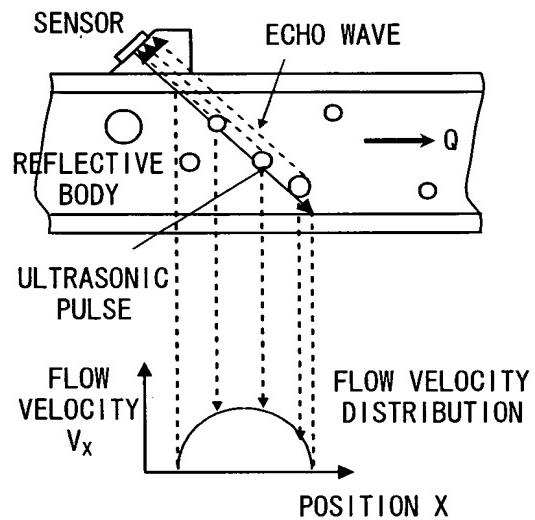


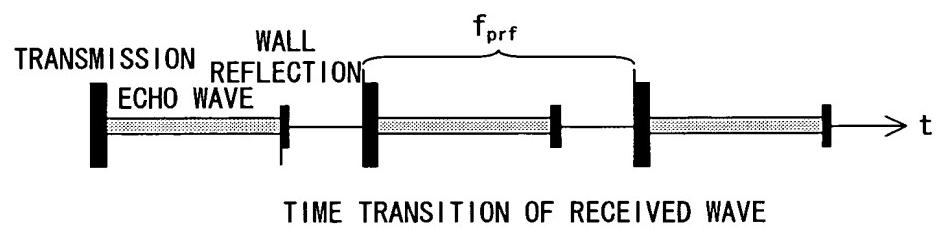
1 / 2 0



CONFIGURATION OF PULSE DOPPLER METHOD

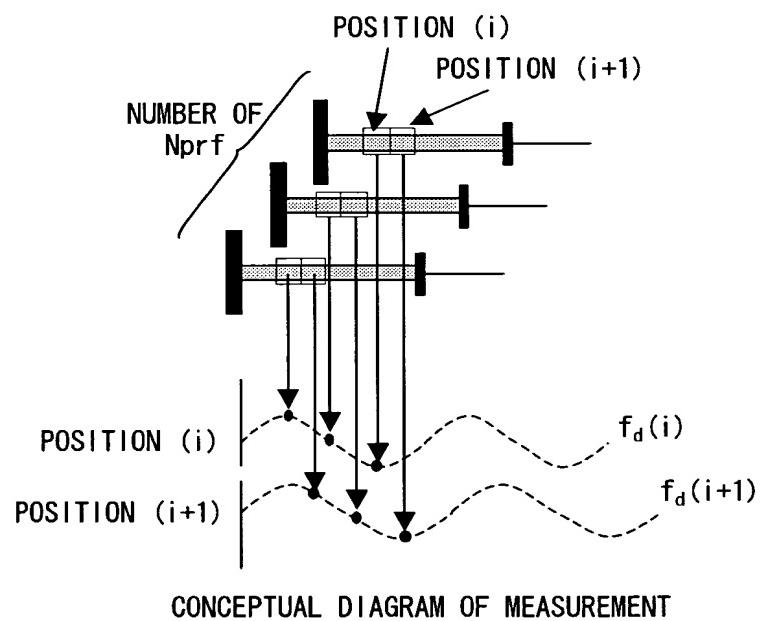
F I G. 1 A

2 / 2 0



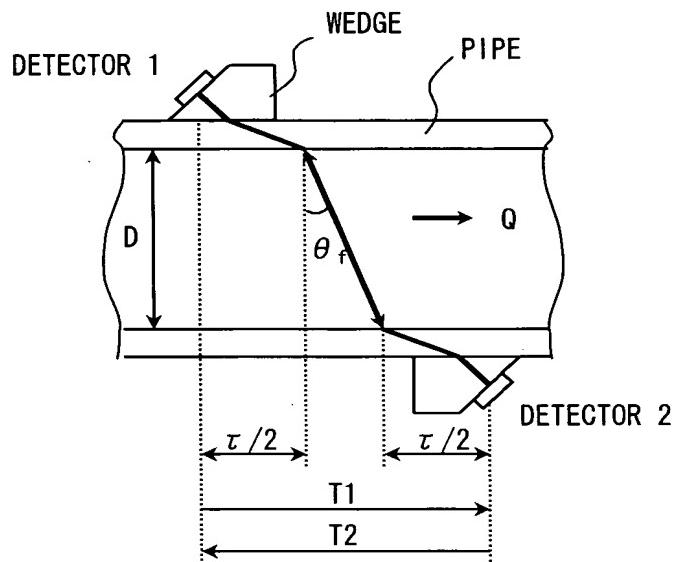
F I G. 1 B

3 / 2 0



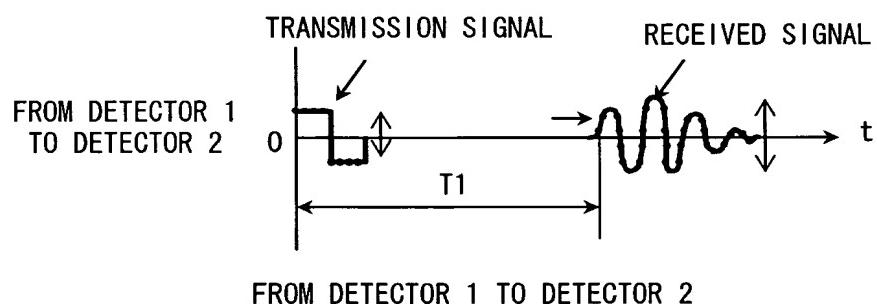
F I G. 1 C

4 / 20



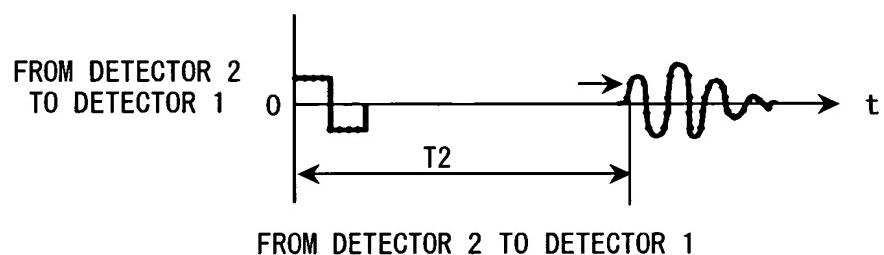
CONFIGURATION OF TRANSIT TIME METHOD

F I G. 2 A



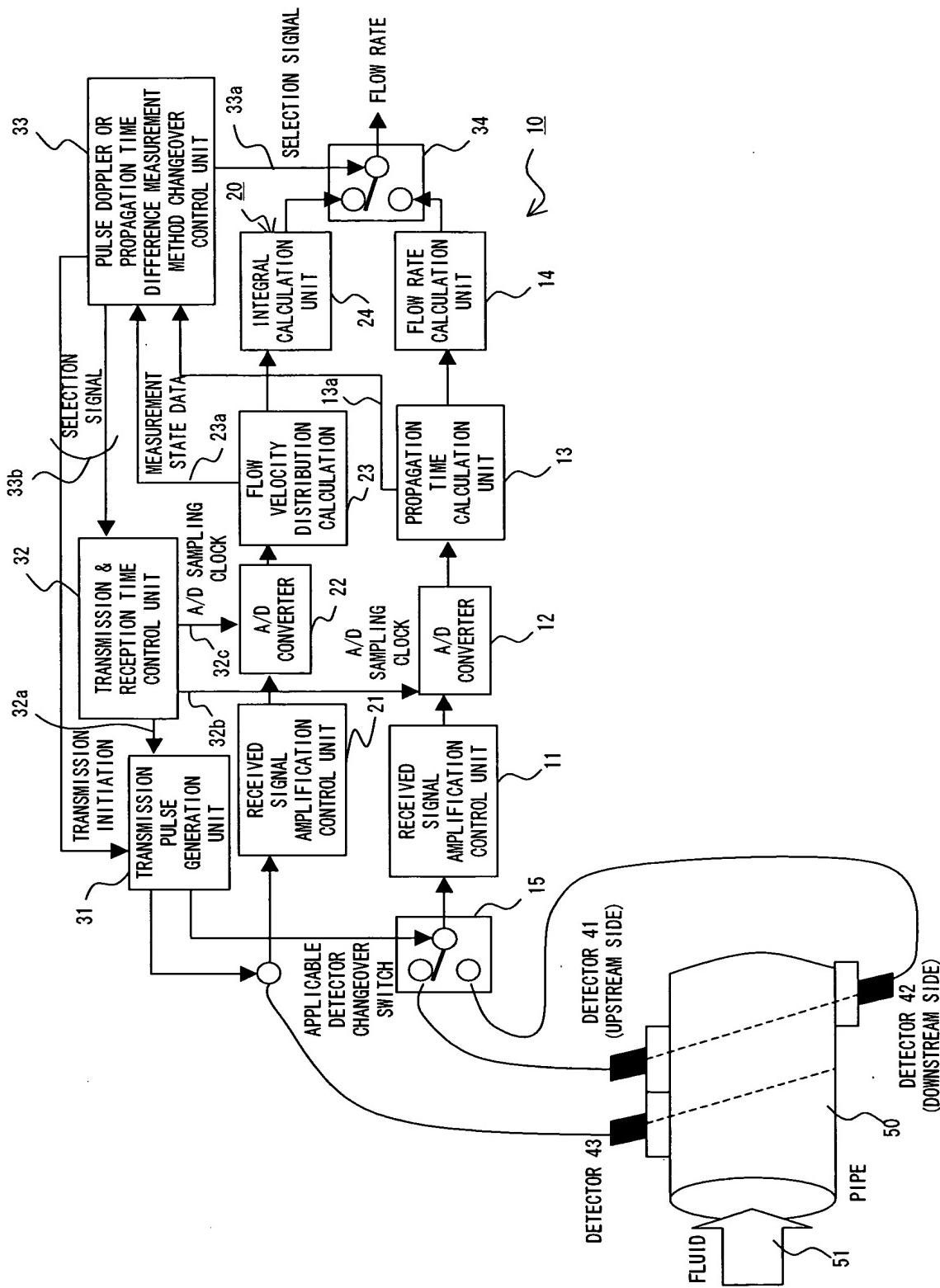
F I G. 2 B

5 / 2 0



F I G. 2 C

6 / 20



F I G. 3

7 / 20

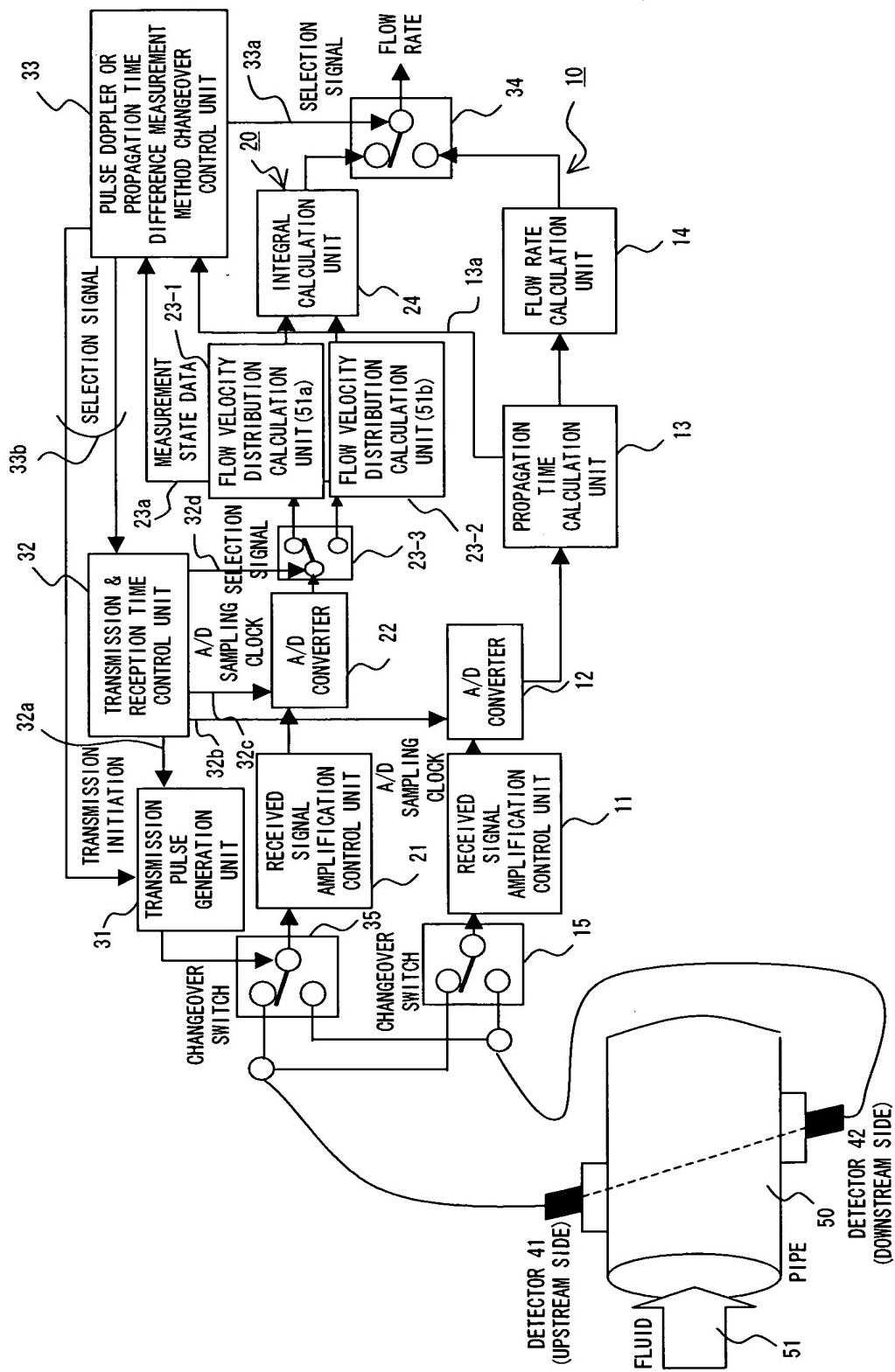
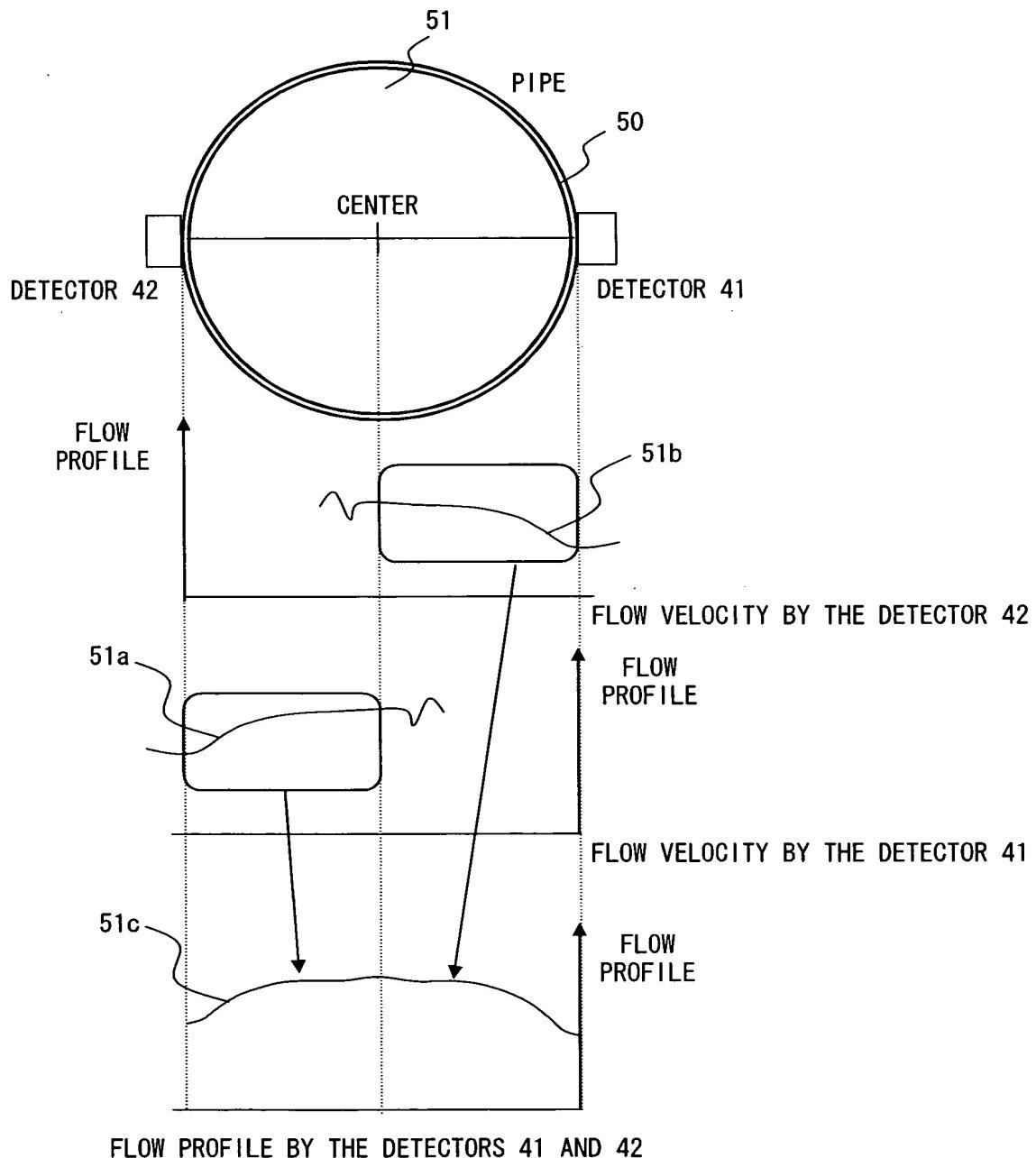


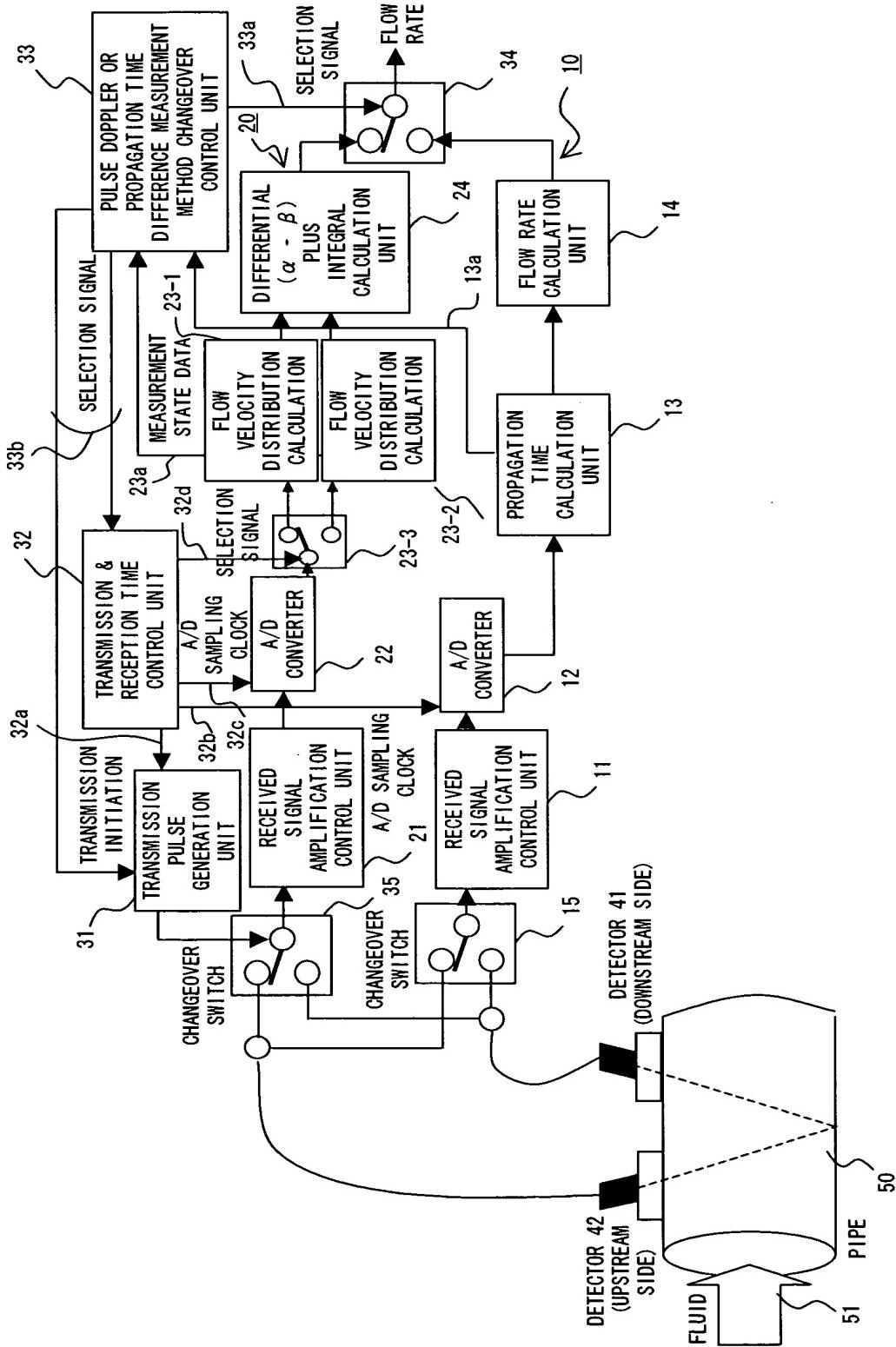
FIG. 4

8 / 20



F I G. 5

9 / 20



F I G. 6

10 / 20

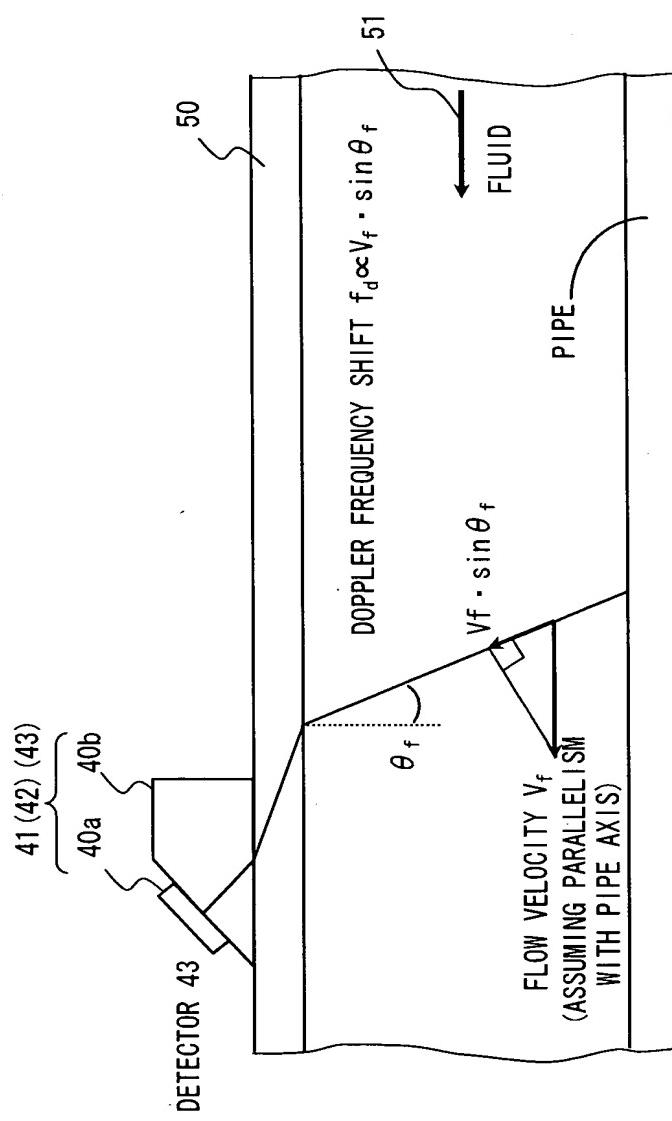
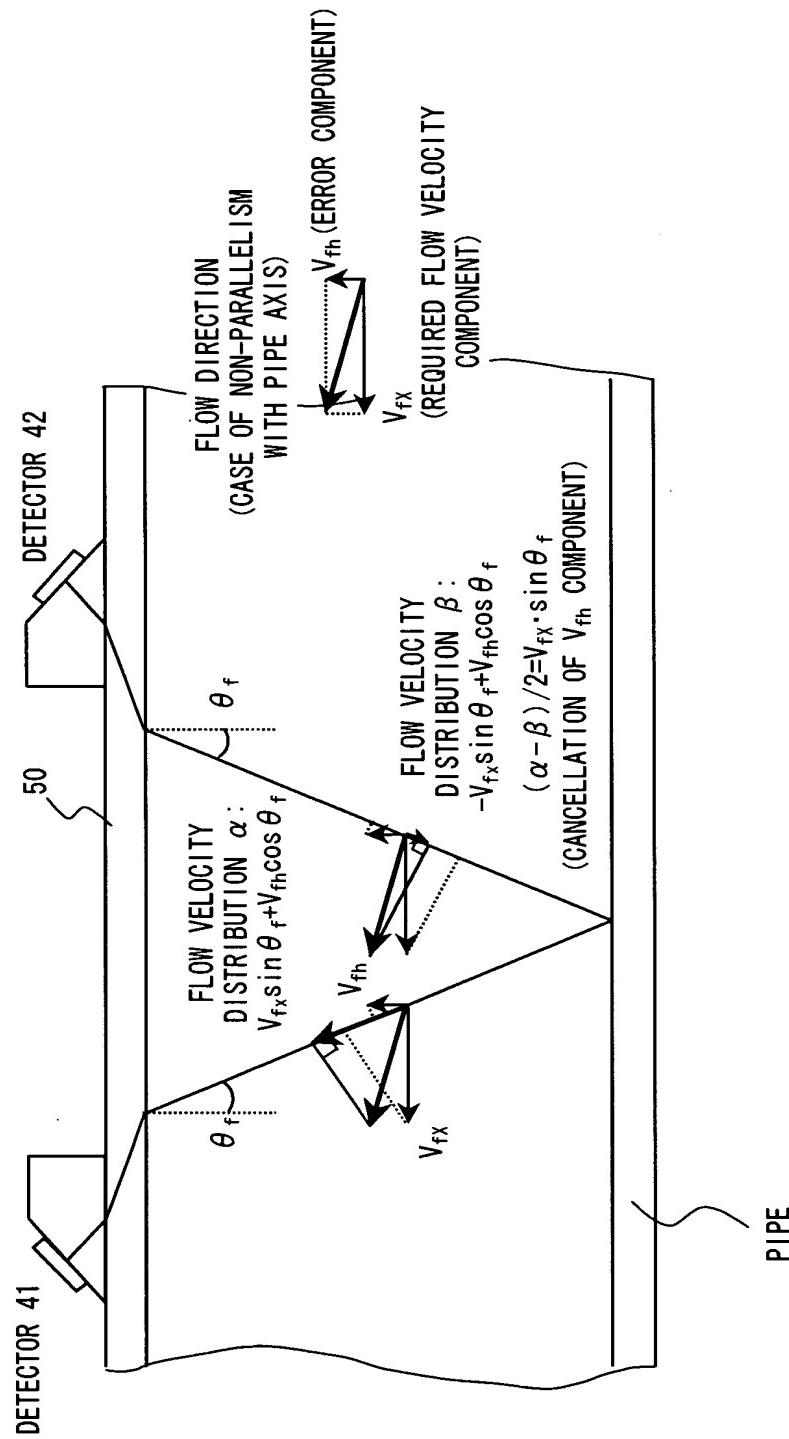


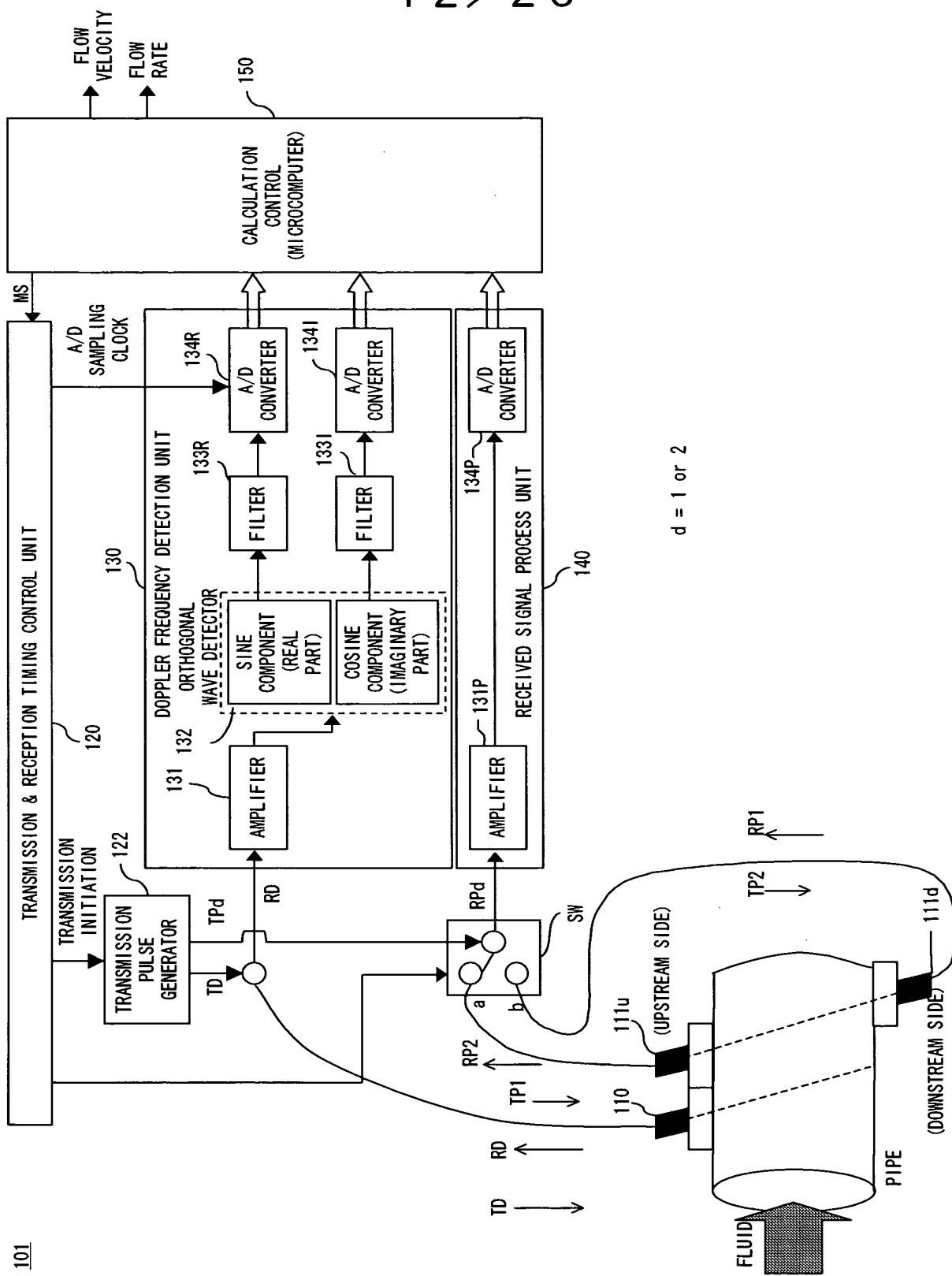
FIG. 7

11 / 20

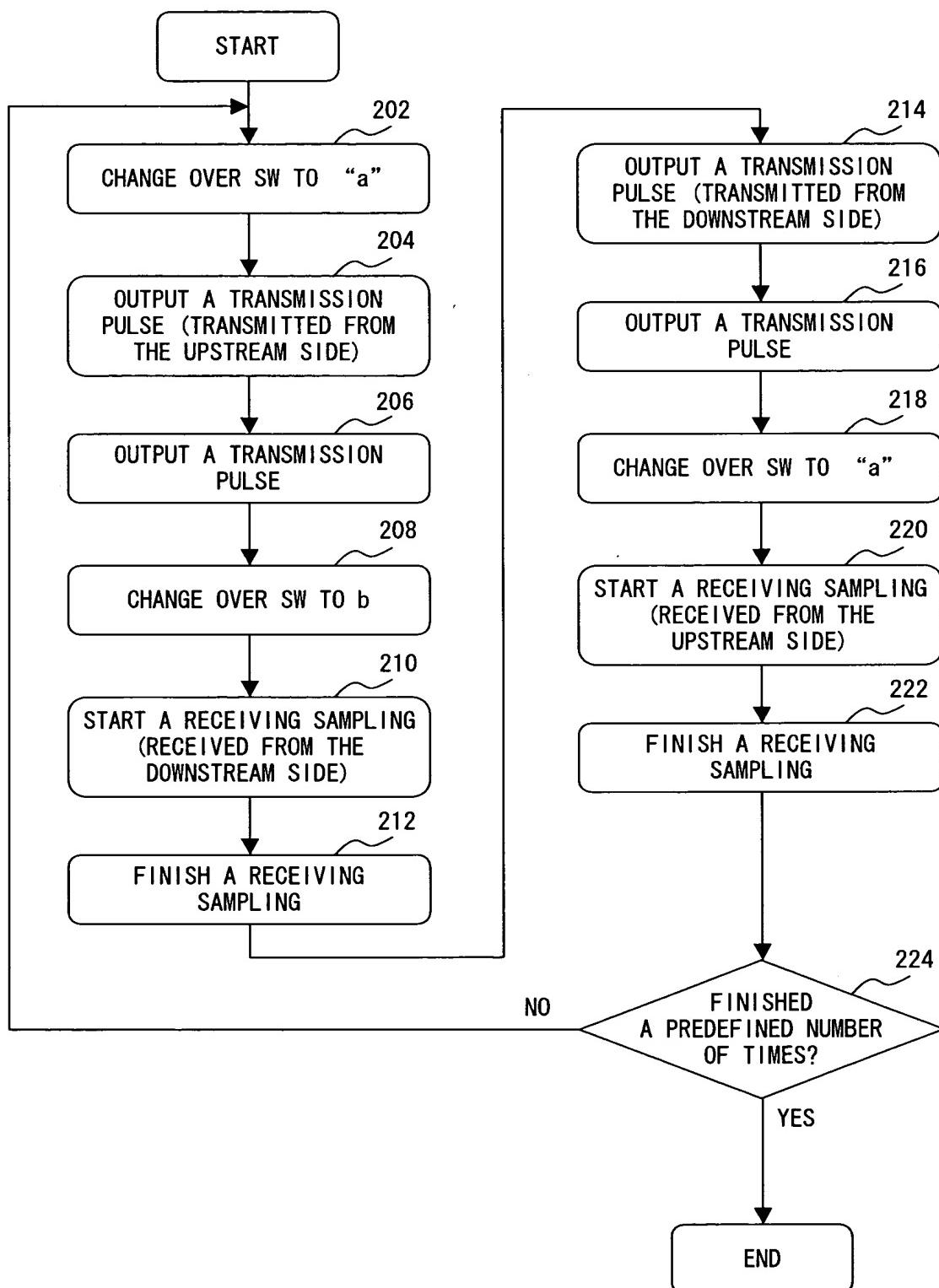


F I G. 8

12 / 20



13 / 20



F I G. 1 O

14 / 20

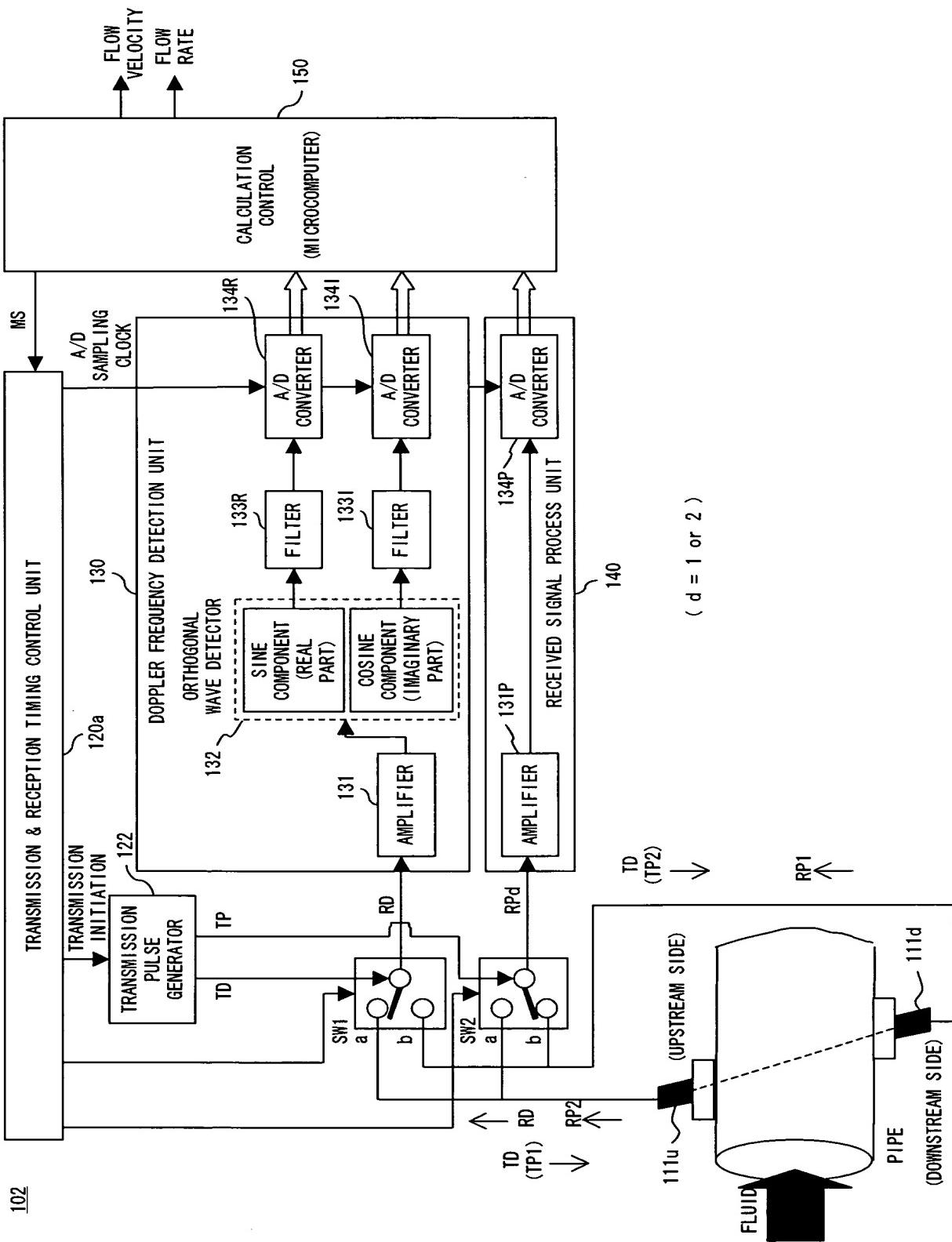
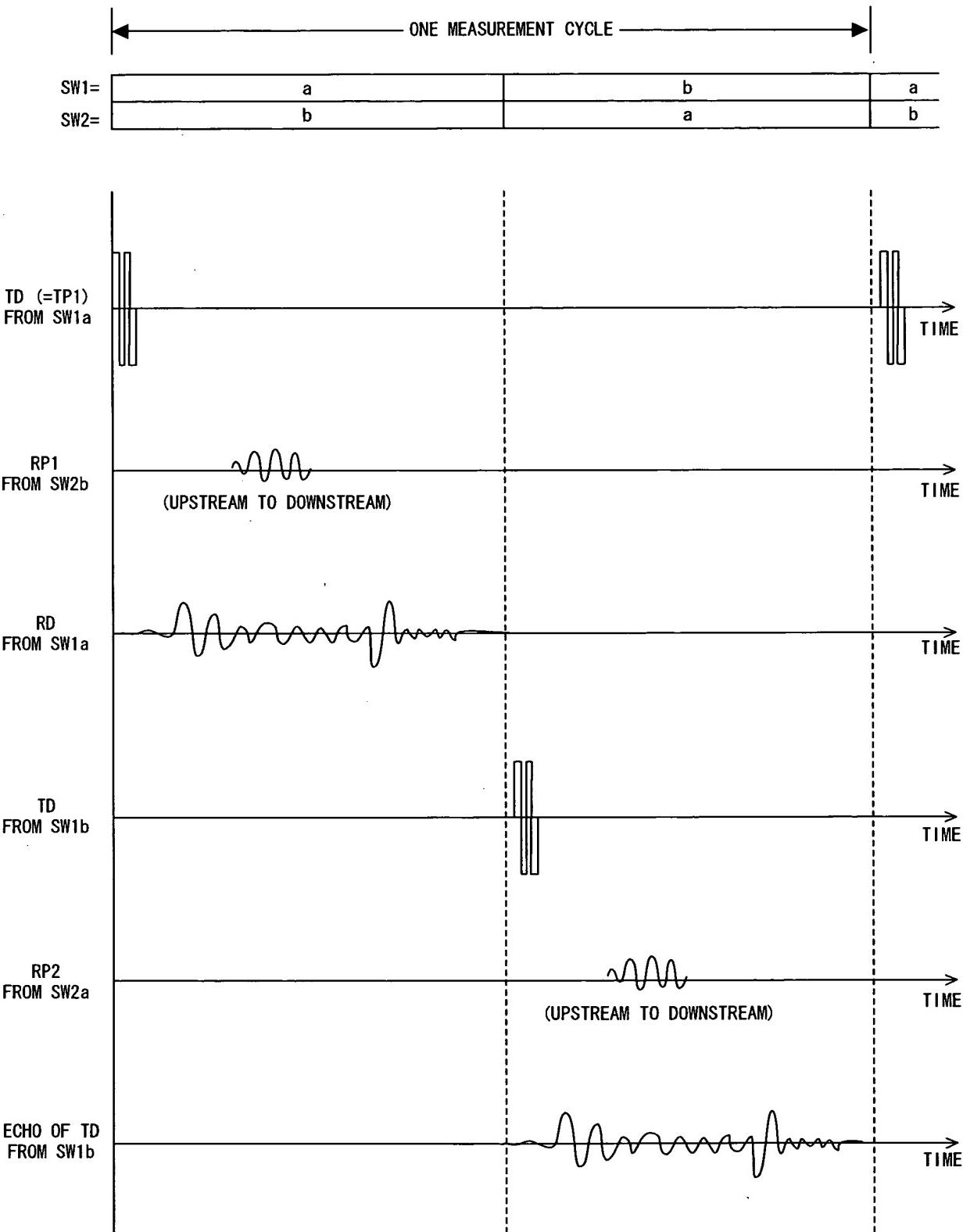


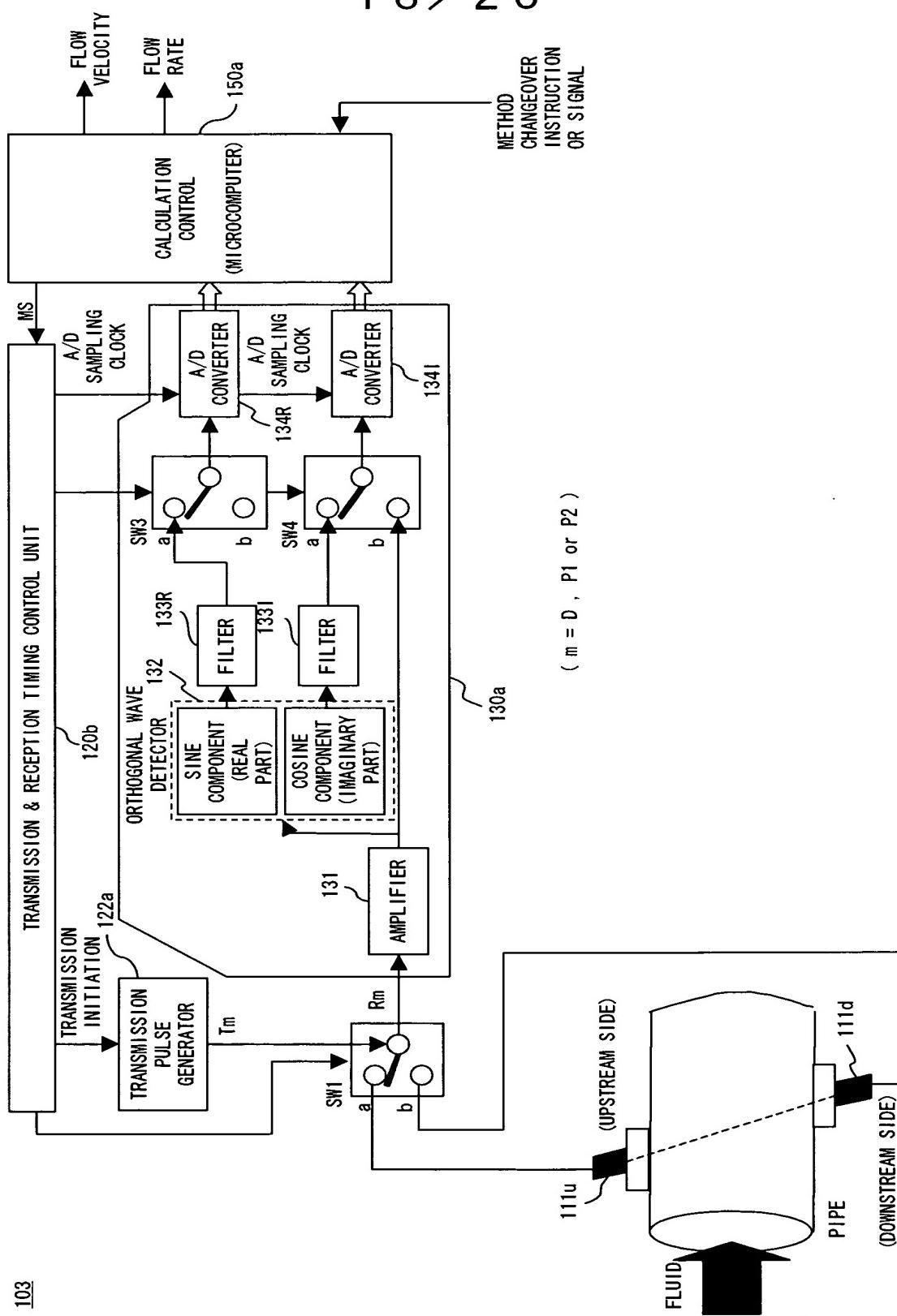
FIG. 11

1 5 / 2 0



F I G. 1 2

16 / 20



103

FIG. 13

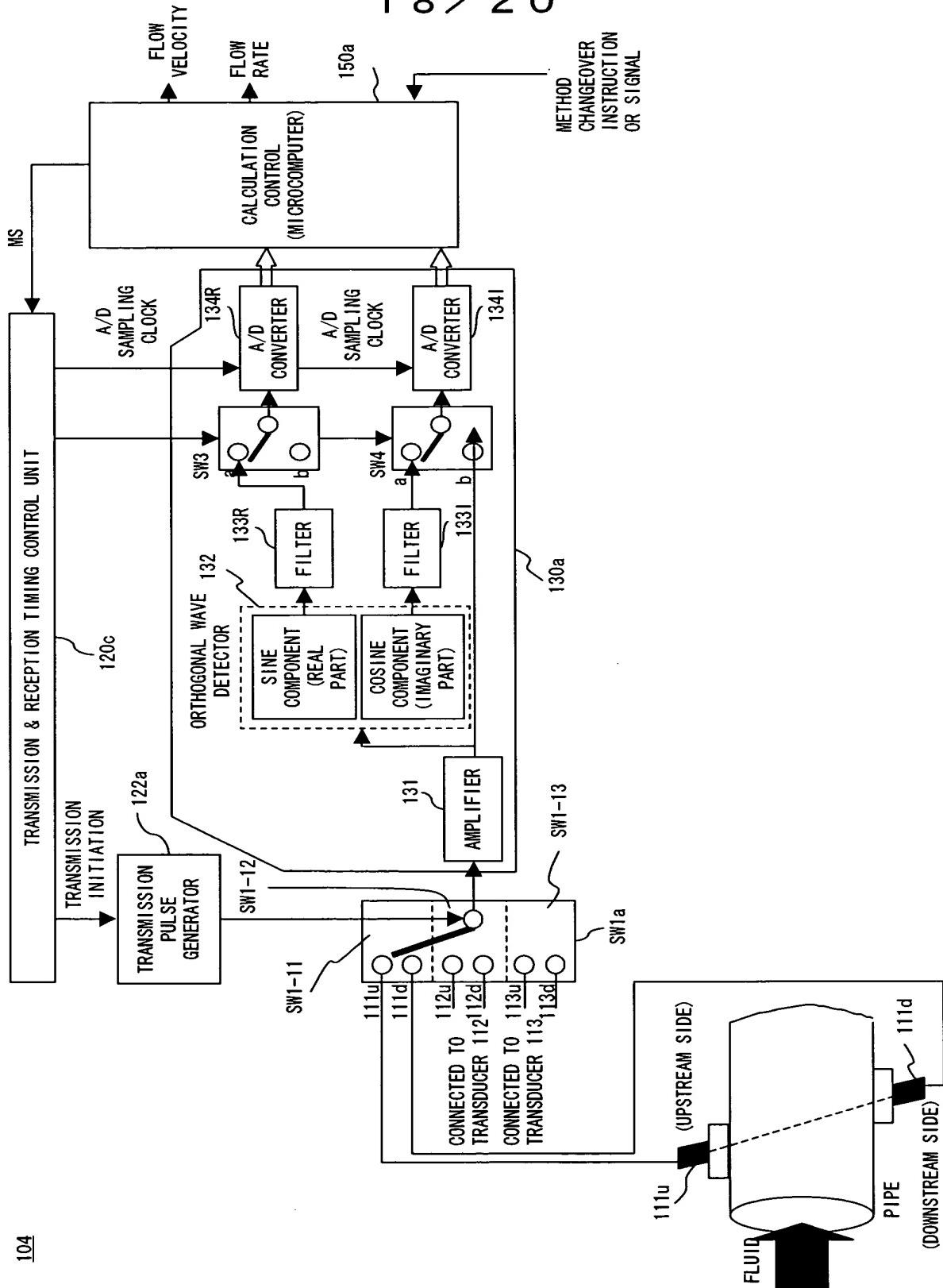
17 / 20

STATES OF SW1 THROUGH SW4 IN MEASUREMENT OPERATIONS

MEASUREMENT METHOD	SW3 AND SW4	SW1
PULSE DOPPLER METHOD	a	a
PROPAGATION TIME DIFFERENCE METHOD	b	SAME AS SW SHOWN BY FIG. 10

F I G. 14

18 / 20



F I G. 15 A

19 / 20

USING TWO PAIRS OF TRANSDUCERS

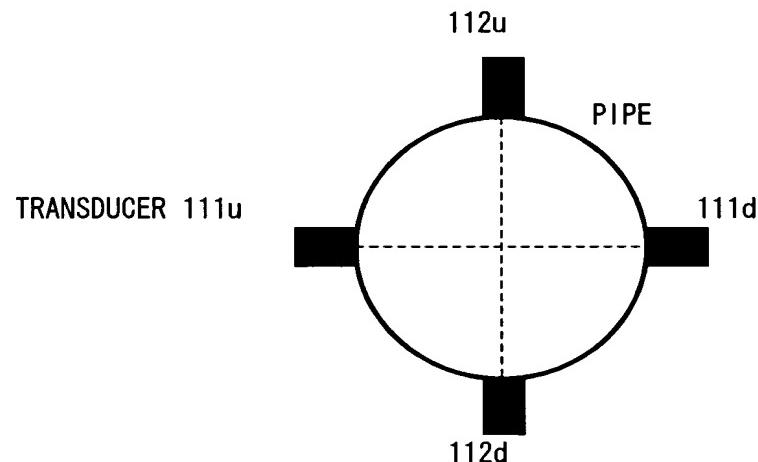


FIG. 15B

USING THREE PAIRS OF TRANSDUCERS

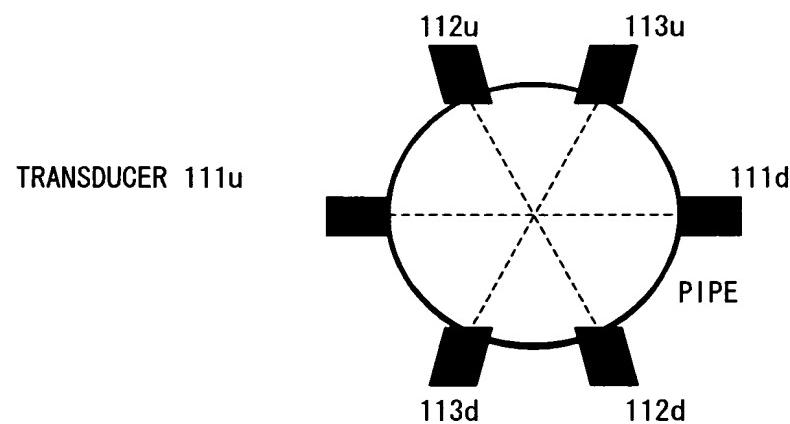


FIG. 15C

20 / 20

MEASUREMENT METHOD		SW3 AND SW4	SW1-T (T=111, 112 or 113)
DOPPLER METHOD		a	SW1-Tu
PROPAGATION TIME DIFFERENCE METHOD	TRANSDUCERS 111 112 113	b	CONTROL SW1-T IN THE SAME WAY AS SW SHOWN BY FIG. 10 NB: THE u AND d CORRESPOND TO a AND b RESPECTIVELY AS SHOWN BY FIG. 10

F I G. 16